FOR FEMININE READERS

INDICATIONS OF WHAT THE FASH-10NS ARE TO BE NEXT SEASON.

Some Things More Needful than Ornamental in the Family Home-Imposition on Traveling Friends.

It is too early yet to predict with certainty what all the styles for next autumn and winter are to be, says Harper's Bazar, women of keen observation already are trunk, and the accommodating traveler had noting some of the signs. Eraiding will be to pay for extra baggage. Another received one of the new fashions and even now a medium-sized package to be carried to a is seen on the summer gowns. A gown relative of the sender. A pasteboard box of pale yellow pique has the oroad collar was wrapped in several thicknesses of paof the Eton jacket, a mass of white per. The traveler had received no infor- during the fun. soutache braid, put on in a most intricate pattern, and sewed only on one side, so that it stands up in a distinct line. Among | put in her trunk. Instead of going straight the smartest gowns in a trosseau that one of the summer brides is displaying is a gown of dark blue butchers' linen, with forth again. The moment she lifted the the body of the walst covered with this same braiding. The blouse front is exceedingly graceful in the way it hangs, and two boiled tongues in an advanced stage the pattern of braiding is so cleverly arranged that it gives a long line, and does not cut the figure as an ordinary braided waist sometimes does. On the more elabon in rows an inch apart, sometimes entirely around the skirt, again only on the side breadths, finished with small cricket buttons at either end. This braid is sewed on to the sides and is laid flat on the ma-

Braiding is pleasant work, and it is possible for a woman to braid a waist, gown or jacket so that it will look as though turned out by a professional, if she has with her. There were several changes on the pattern carefully stamped. Black cloth costumes braided in the front breadth other. In spite of her care, one jar was or with front breadth plain and side ing will again be fashionable.

The Turkish jackets, heavily braided in gold and finished with ball fringe are oc- ward to enjoying it. I wonder how it hapover the full blouses of white chiffon, are exceedingly smart. These jackets are sleeveless and the soft folds of the chiffon or mousseline de soie are in pretty contrast to the heavy cloth and the gilt braid. The Turkish braiding is, of course, very much more elaborate than any other and is sewed so that a flat effect is presented. The cloth waists next winter are to have the body of the waist braided and the sleeves plain. This will give much the same effect that having the waist of lace or chiffon has done, and cannot be called an absolutely new idea, but it is a becom-ing style, and so is bound to be popular. although many women prefer the pointed braided vests, with collar and cuffs to match; when the latter style is chosen the braid is put on velvet and gives a much richer look. The odd contrasts of color will die out by this means, it is said, but that remains to be seen.

Cutwork and applique always are in fashion when braiding is and lace is now aped on the most incongruous of materials. Laid on satin, the rare pieces of old point show to great advantage, but it does seem like vandalism to see lace on some tawdry cotton gown, laid over a bit of odd-colored silk, without any apparent reason. For instance, an apple-green mus-lin made up over white taffeta, smart looking, to be sure, but of quite inexpensive quality, has a trimming on the waist of to say irritating, when the supposed "little real Valenciennes lace appliqued on green silk in long points, sewed down to outline the figure most becomingly. Lace is always so beautiful it seems a pity to use it in such a fashion, and to cut it so ruth-lessly as must needs be done to make the

Some Household Essentials.

New York Times. Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln, the well-known authority on household economies, delivered a lecture last week at Chautauqua on furnishing a model home which was full of valuable suggestions. The family planned for was not the usual pair of doves just home from a wedding trip, but the average family of five-father, mother, daughter of seventeen, boy of twelve, and baby of one year, the joint possessors of an income of \$1,000 a year. Deep window seats, with spaces beneath for the baby's toys, work, etc., were suggested for the one room which must be parlor and sitting room, and some more must-haves were: Painted or washable papered walls in sleeping rooms, bath room and kitchen; perfectly tight-fitting window screens in every window; window shades that harnonize both with the exterior and interior; picture moldings; clothes hooks at the right height; shelves with no waste space beneath them; door and cupboard moldings that have no dust-catching grooves; spaces for beds where the occupant need not be exposed to a draught and with room to get in and out on either side: nimneys and fireplaces so arranged that the family can gather round them without being in the way if one wishes to open a door; windows and doors so arranged that when open there can be a perfect flushing of air; doors planned to swing in the most convenient direction-all these, and many more things which may seem of minor importance to an architect, and are not often ound in hired houses, will be suggested to one who is planning a permanent home with special reference to each member of kitchen Mrs. Lincoln ranks ven-

tliation first, and urges less money spent on the bay window for the parlor and more to put an extra door or ventilating register in the kitchen. The next most important thing is the sink, and of this Mrs. Lincoln says: "One great source of pol-luted air in a kitchen is an imperfectly Grained sink. From thirty to sixty minutes at a time three times a day nearly every day in the year the housekeeper works near or over her sink. Taken separately these nalf hours may seem of no count, but when we think of them colectively it is seen to be a matter of vital mportance that everything be done to make the air about the sink pure and sweet, and to lessen the labor of the one the works there. The waste pipe and drain should be properly trapped and situated, and a strainer used to collect all olid refuse. Frequent flushing with boiling soda water and clean water whenever any dirty water has been poured down. and always the last thing at night and with care in using it so that no greasy water can collect behind it, and a sink may be as clean as any part of the room. In the sleeping room the housekeeper is dvised to think more of the quality of the mattress, the ease of the spring, than polish of the woodwork. Use cotton sheets-woolen blankets, even if thin and heap-rather than puffs and comfortables. and have the spreads of light material rather than heavy Marseilles. Finally, these points were emphasized: Select your not from the standpoint of style or rivalry of your neighbor, but with reference to your own house, your occupation, and your family needs. Let them be for service, not for storage; for enjoyment, not for exhibition, and such as will contribute to your comfort, but lessen

"Mother's New Dress."

When a mother grows careless about her appearance at home she is either declining in health or her heart's love for her husband and children is lukewarm. How many hours did she spend in personal toilet attentions before she took up the sacredness of marriage, when her lover came "a courtin' and admirin'?" Often and often these same dressy girls develop into veritable slouches after marriage, and why is it? Mothers, why do you "dress up" when looking for company or go a-visiting? And why do you show the very worst side of yourself to your immediate home circle? The children appreciate pretty gowns and smooth coiffures far more than you think, then why go about "arrayed in callco and loose hair," when these wide-awake critics are so alert to observe the least er-

ror in your appearance? Our little ones appreclate a neat attire and smiling face; then mother should by no means deny them this pleasure, and reserve her best gowns and best smiles for the world, who only half appreciates them. came from my dressing room one warm fternoon dressed in a plain, neat wrapper out the collar and cuffs were of deep red ad also wore a dainty bow in my coiffure. My three-year-old boy, glancing up from a story book, says, admiringly, "Mamma, dot he was pleased, yet only a baby. It does other trifles in silver.

pay to dress up at home. By dressing up I don't mean for a woman to wear out her best church or party dress in the kitchen, but try and always appear well dressed. even in calico or a gingham apron. Let the bow at the throat, have the hair shining and well arranged, not curled and fluffed like an actress, and the husband as well as the children will be pleased and full of praise for the woman wao regards it her duty to look her best for dear loved ones.

Imposing on Travelers.

New York Tribune. Travelers are sometimes seriously embarrassed by the packages with which they are intrusted. A lady who was going West received a message from a friend that she would meet her at the station in the morning with a few things she would like to "few things" proved to be a medium-sized mation regarding the contents, but as it was rather heavy, thought it might be a plum cake. However, she felt obliged to to her destination she stopped over for a few days at a town en route, and did not open her trunk until she was about to set very offensive in her friend's package. She felt constrained to examine it, and found

A woman who was coming to New York from a distant State was asked by a friend who lived in the country to take a little present from the country cousin to a relaive in this city. On returning to her home on the day of her departure, she found that the country cousin had driven in and left the "little present." It was a large tin box containing a number of quart jars of preserves, and weighing nearly fifty pounds. The cousin had requested her to put it in her trunk. As that was out of the question, she hastily covered the box with stout canvas, believing that it would then go with her trunk as baggage. But the baggage master positively refused to allow it to be put on a baggage car. The too amiable friend took it on the train the way, and she had to pay a porter for carrying the burden from one train to the smashed. Subsequently, the country cousin wrote: "I thank you so much for taking breadths braided, are to be among the win-ter gowns, while brown with green braid-ing will again be fashionable.

wrote: "I thank you so much for taking the foundation for the story. They get the money, only to find that their sweet-hearts have eloped by mistake with the week. ceedingly sorry to hear from her that the tramps. jar of pears was broken, because it is her favorite preserve, and she had looked for-

The Rejuvenating Wheel.

New York Evening Sun. A curious development of the bleycle craze is its juvenescent effect upon women. Clad in the abbreviated skirt that convention has at last declared that she may wear upon the wheel, the most venerable of them looks for all the world like young, kittenish thing of sixteen. From the chronological point of view, the short skirt levels all ranks. Were it not for certain physiognomic distinctions it would be hard to tell the difference between grandmother and granddaughter when dismounted. This isn't altogether because short skirts have so long been the emblem and insignia of youth, either. No little reflection upon the matter soon convinces you that there is yet another and even more important cause. Grandmother's feet and ankles are just as youthful-looking as her granddaughter's, which proves the interesting fact that the extremities are somehow proof against the ravages of time. Hair may grizzle, eyes may dim and cheeks may fade; feet and ankles retain their adolescent grace. But it has been only possible to discover this since the advent of the bicycle. The thing has its

Summer Beverages.

inconvenience, though. It is confusing, not

girl" walking toward you turns out to be

a middle-aged matron or well-seasoned

spinster. It is noticeable, though, that no

such women ever minds being told of such

New York Evening Fost. Cafe frappe and chocolate frappe are both favorite beverages for the teas served on the plazza hot summer afternoons. A tested recipe for the former consists of eight level tablespoonfuls of freship ground coffee covered with a quart of boiling water for eight or ten minutes. Strain the coffee, discream. Stir thoroughly and when cold put in a freezer and partly freeze. Serve in wafers. Just before serving drop in each cup a little cold whipped cream. People who do not object to using spirits in their cookery sometimes flavor the frappe with a little brandy. For the chocolate, which is a very rich beverage, use three-fourths of a pound of sweetened chocolate. Break it in small pieces and set in a bowl over hot water until melted. Heat a quart and a half of milk in an oatmeal boiler, and stir in the melted chocolate, a little at a time, When thoroughly mixed and smooth set where it will cool, and stir it often while cooling. Whip a pint of cream to a froth, and when the chocolate is nearly cold add it. Flavor delicately with vanilla and beat lightly with an egg-beater until well mixed. Partly freeze and serve in the same way as the coffee.

From Here and There.

If a clean cloth wrung out of water to which half a teaspoonful of ammonia has been added is used to wipe off a carpet move the dusty look and brighten the coi-

Everything now points to a reduction in the outline of sleeves and skirts for the autumn season. Dressmakers and tailors, however, will make their way very cautiously in cutting into new fabrics for wear the coming season. Plain white satin corsages, veiled with

white mousselin de sole edged with Venetian lace and insertion, worn with white brocaded satin skirts, form some of the most elegant and fashionable evening toilets of the season. Onions are almost the best nervine

known. No medicine is so useful in cases of nervous prostration, and there is nothing else that will so quickly relieve and tone a wornout system. Onions are useful in all cases of coughs, colds and influenza, in consumption, insomnia, hydrophobia, scurvy. gravel and kindred liver complaints. clearing and whitening effect on the complexion

Triple ruffles finishing the tops of coat throughout the fall season. They are wide on the top of the arm, tapering almost to a point on the under part. Some of the ruffles will be made of the dress fabric bound on each edge with blas velvet; others will be made of velvet alone, and silk and satin gowns will have the frills lined with taffeta, brocade or other rich material of a contrasting color.

One of the old-time remedies to be revived is that of sunflower tea for rheuma-To prepare this tea, procure two quarts of the black seeds of the sunflower and steep all day in a gallon of water; strain and bottle, and take a cupful night and morning. This was a favorite remedy in the early part of the century, and it is said to have been used with good results by some one into whose hands an old-time

receipt book had fallen. If an unexpected lunch box has to be prepared and there is no meat available for sandwiches, take the yolk of a hard boiled egg and mash it smooth with a tablespoonful of melted butter; add half a teaspoonful each of salt, white pepper and mustard, and one-quarter of a pound of common cheese grated. Then stir in a scant tablespoonful of vinegar and spread between thin slices of bread. Such sand-

wiches will be hailed with delight. If one wishes to use embroidery silks of Delft blue on white linen far better and more pleasing results are obtained by having a graceful floral or conventional or classical design stamped and working the pattern with several shades of the silk than are to be had by attempting embroidered landscapes and waves, and boats with sai's The colors look particularly well in the graceful scrolls and rosettes and seeded or pearled patterns that characterize the Marie Antoinette embroidery. Such designs are used as borders and as corner pieces, combining outlining and solid work.

In a neighborhood where plazza needlework parties are the fashion this summer. one hostess ended her party the other day by giving to each guest a small square of linen and silks and needles, with the request that each one embroider some object in forty-five minutes. The names of the workers were written on this, and each one was examined and voted upon for its defects and excellencies. original, the best execution, the worst, and for other points, so that every guest was possessed of one. The notion was amusing because unexpected and novel. The prizes were needle cases, emeries, thimbles and

garments be clean and neat, pin on a little "A BOOMING TOWN," FULL OF FUN AND SPECIALTIES, COMING.

> Out of Deference to the Overflow of Patriotism, Popular Songs Will Be Sung on Friday Night.

Theater has a new farce comedy, called "A Booming Town," in which the bright have transported to a married daughter. The particular stars are Leslie and White, who were last season with "Finnigan's Ball." Every member of the company is a specialty artist of reputation, and a number new specialties are introduced during brary and the telegraph scenes. the three acts. The latest songs and a number of catchy medleys are also heard

> scene, is at the seaside, Boomville. A land agent, in order to boom his town, has engaged Buffalo Bill and Dr. Carver to give an exhibition of fancy shooting, but for some reason they disappoint him, and he is in considerable trouble till he meets two tramps, whom he engages to impersonate Buffalo Bill and Dr. Carver. They go through all of the fancy shooting that the original parties would have done, but in the end are discovered. The second act represents a drug store.

especially good. This is the only drug

store in "A Booming Town," and two doctors. They are known as Weary Walker and Willie Everwork, and they know nothing about medicines, which fact The third act shows the parlor of the hotel, and after the usual amount of farce-

"A Booming Town" remains all week at Judging from the announcements made the Park, with matinees daily.

Nine Famous Nelsons. Among the hundreds of remarkable features identified with Ringling Brothers' World's Greatest Shows this season, especial attention is called to the marvelous acrobatic troupe known all over the world as the nine famous Nelsons. Among all the remarkable acrobatic families which the loving people of America, there has never pare with these superb performers. The admirably endowed by nature for the part taken in the general performance. A striking feature of the performance given by these marvelous acrobats is the fact that the gentlemen wear evening costumes and the ladies long skirts, and thus attired turn single and double somersaults, on the ground, or from shoulder to shoulder, and perform numberless other incredible feats with ease and grace. The LeRoy troupe of acrobats, the three Provost Brothers, the Brothers Herman, and many other highclass, high-salaried acrobats, gymnasts, tumblers and contortionists, form a galaxy exhibition can ever hope to approach. The aerial, equestrian, trained animal and racing features of the show are also notably complete; the opening tournament, a gorgeous, dazzling reproduction of the ancient Grecian festival of Olympus, stands alone as the most costly, the most brilliant and the most stupendous introductory spectacle ever presented with an arenic ex-

List of Stolen Songs. The great success of "The Lady Slavey" many road companies to appropriate some of the musical gems of these productions. These numbers are all duly copyrighted solve in it eight tablespoonfuls of granu- and are part and parcel of a production lated sugar, and add a half pint of warmed | duly protected by law, for while the music is published, the publication thereof carnumbers is rendered the singer is liable, under the copyright law, for specific damages. Klaw & Erlanger have accordingly called on all managers to prevent the foilowing numbers from "In Gay New York" and "The Lady Slavey" from being sung or acted on the road. The numbers most commonly stolen include: "Baby, Baby,"
"Whoop-De-Dooden-Do," "The Beautiful
Human Fly," "Come Down, Ma Honey, Do," "Nellie Kept on Smiling," "The Harmless Little Girl," "Schenectady to Troy," "Forty Miles," "The Girly Girl,"
"In Gay New York," "Jim Jam," "Take
Me Down to Coney Island," "Twinkle, Twinkle," "Ting-a-Ling-Ting-Tay," "Ca-chuca Song," "Golf Song," "Molly," "The Cripple Creek Bandits," "Lurline," "A Trip Around the Town," "Jusqula" and

"Turn Thy Great Eyes on Me." Empire Theater Amusements.

what is known as the Empire circuit of which has been recently swept, it will re- theaters, are this season making additional Delaware-street arcade entrance, which was temporarily opened last season, is being fitted up, and when the new box office is put in place will be a fine lobby. The inside will be thoroughly overhauled. The list of attractions comprise all classes of entertainments, vaudeville, burlesque, comedy, dramatic and comic opera. Many old favorites will appear, including Irwin Brothers, Flynn and Sheridan's attrac-tions, City Club. Hyde's Specialty Com-Weber and Fields, Night Owls, Joseph Callahan, in his spectacular production of "Faust:" McIntyre and Heath in 'Dixie Land," "Vanity Fair." "Excelsior," "Colored Sports," 'A Red Stocking." Black Patti's Troubadours," "Jolly Old The Empire will open, as usual, on Labor day, Sept. 7, making the fifth anniversary of the regular opening of that

popular playhouse. When Did Laura Burt Learn Welsh? The following is being sent out over the country about Laura Burt, a Hoosier acther debut in this city: "The Lily of by H. Grattan Donnelly, will be utilized by Miss Laura Burt during the season of 1897-8, to introduce her to the play-going publie as a star. The play is a reflex of life and scenes in Wales, and will be the first play having a heroine who speaks with a Welsh dialect, Miss Burt is peculiarly adapted, both by nature and art, to give an ideal portraiture of the heroic young Weish girl. She has all the vivacity, the magnetism and histrionic ability, together with a natural Weish dialect, to give the proper coloring and effect.

Notes of the Stage.

ject of "Herodias." Meloa has a brother who is to make his debut shortly as a tenor. Duse is going to play Juliet, Ophelia, Desdemona and Lady Macbeth. Irene Perry and Mathilde Cottrelly will be in Jeff de Angelis's company this sea-

Alma-Tadema has designed the scenery and dress for Sir Henry Irving's production of "Cymbeline" at the London Ly-Sarah Bernhardt contemplates playing

Lorenzo de Medicis in Alfred de Musset's celebrated drama, "Lorenzaccio," next The property of the late Ernesto Rossi is valued at \$400,000. The city of Levorno

has decided to erect a monument to his

Massenet has just finished the score of his new opera, "Cendrillon," which Hengel will publish and which will have its presentation some time next season and has been re-engaged for a year by George Edwardes, who thinks he will become a great favorite as Hayden Coffin. Kuhne Beveridge is in New York about some orders for sculpture. She has been

making fame and money in Paris, having had more orders from English and French people than she could execute. She has given up all idea of the stage. Gracie Cummings, the little blonde soubrette so well remembered here, is still vice at such-and-such a church, where he with Murray and Mack, who will be at | was to deliver an address on the divinity

the Park next week with their large com- of Christ."

pany in "Finnigan's Courtship," a sequel to their other popular comedy, "Finnigan's A FIGHT WITH A TUSKER

"Much Ado About Nothing" has inspired a Frenchman to an opera, Gustave Salvayre, and another, Victorin Joncieres, has made an opera out of Tennyson's Idyls of the King called "Lancelot. Clay M. Greene, the dramatist, has been ordered by his physician to a mountainous region. The rehearsals of "Under the

Polar Star" will be conducted by his col- Two Bullets Ended His Reckless Calaborator, David Belasco. Keith Wakeman, late of Willard's company, is especially engaged for the London production of "In Sight of St. Paul's."

She plays Cynthia Dell, the part created in America by Emily Rigl.

Emma Nevada recently lost in Paris a diamond and pearl shell of great worth. The latter was given her upon her debut at the Opera Comique, and bore the in-

During the run of "The Liar" at Hoyt's

scription, "A Pearl to a Pearl."

New York, next season, J. H. Stoddart will appear in his two famous scenes from "The Long Strike," the li- a wild, jolly, rollicking one; it was also in-Madeline Lucette Ryley will have plays produced by Nat Goodwin, E. H. Sothern and John Drew, the three best known of the younger comedians. That is the best of weeks, perhaps months, pitliessly de-The first act, the Monte Cristo Hotel innings a woman has yet made in this

> Sir Henry Irving has lately protested the play in London, and desires to keep the work unknown there until he presents the work unknown there until he presents

Effie Shannon will be the leading lady of the Miner & Brooks Dramatic Company, Her first appearance with this organization will be as Flower Moyne in the romantic drama by Franklin Fyles and Eugene Presbury early in November.

Dickson & Talbott are going to introduce quite a novel feature each week at their Park Theater. Beginning next Friday night they are going to give the audience a chance to sing familiar songs between the acts. "Marching Through Georgia" tramps are engaged to take the place of and "Old Kentucky Home" are the songs chosen for next Friday evening. The words | the cause of the hullabaloo, I saw a huge are in the programme, and the first mentioned will be sung between acts first and second, while the other will be rendered between acts second and third. The stage people will have nothing to do with this music. The audience alone will furnish the singing, with the orchestra playing the accomedy confusion the tramps elope with a companiment. First the orchestra will play couple of pretty girls, who are in the dark the piece through, and then Professor Milcouple of pretty girls, who are in the dark the piece through, and then Professor Mif-regarding their identity. The land agents ler will rise and signal for the start. Few finally succeed in raising the population people are averse to singing, and it is of the town to three thousand, the figure likely the idea will become popular at once. likely the idea will become popular at once. necessary to secure a \$10,000 legacy, which If so it will be continued throughout the

> unusually large number of novels will find | all earthly recognition. their way on the boards next season. First will come John Drew in a play drawn from Mr. Weyman's "Under the Red Robe." A Lyceum in a drama derived from the same novelist's "A Gentleman of France." In October Miss Cayvan promises at Palmer's a play in which Becky Sharp and other of the personages of "Vanity Fair" will tread the stage. Beerbohm Tree's return in November will be accompanied with a dramatization of Gilbert Parker's "The Seats of William Dean Howells has completed his dramatization of "The Rise of Silas Lap-ham," which Mr. Crane will present this Theatergoers who are pining for the opening of the season may therefore anticipate events by reading the novels that are to find their way to the stage.

BRYAN'S PERSONAL TRAITS. His Belief in His Destiny-His Value as a Watering-Place Star.

The newspaper writers who make a spe-

Omaha Letter in New York Post.

cialty of discussing the personal traits of candidates have been on a long hunt throughout that part of the West in which Bryan passed his youth for some "bad stories of his early career. have had no success thus far. His boy hood seems to have been uneventful. But they have discovered plenty of evidence that he has a superstitious belief in his own future as a "child of destiny." What Mrs. Diggs, the Populist, said after his nomination, that he had been raised up by | had a stiff job before us, for, as you will God to head a great popular revolution reflects a megrim which has possessed his own brain for many years. He seems to have begun his education in public affairs by reading all the books promotive of social and political vagaries, and to have adapted their contents to his own uses as an agitator, cribbing their philosophy for his speeches, and treating them as some of the false prophets in Oriental history have taken the sacred writings as inspired for their special benefit, indicative of the mission to which they had been ordained by the hand of Detty and guides to their conduct as leaders and rulers of men.

It does not need a deep knowledge of human nature to make it plain to the practical mind that fatalism, or a blind concelt as to his own status as a divine agent, is a dangerous element in the moral outfit tration of the affairs of sixty-five millions of free people. Several persons who have met Bryan for the first time since his nomination have been struck by the peculiar glint in his eye, and have wondered whether his head had not been suddenly turned by his elevation. Inquiry has convinced them that he comes by some of his peculiarities through heredity. His father Judge Silas Bryan, was considered the most eccentric magistrate on the bench anywhere in the West. He used to open the sessions of his court with prayer, and, in the midst of a case which seemed to him particularly knotty, old lawyers say that he would kneel in open court and invoke Messrs. Heuck & Fennessy, the well- divine guidance. Whether he got it or not will probably always be an open question. He assumed that he did, and believed-or professed to believe-that his decisions, after such an invocation, were inspired. What aroused in some other minds a susless exalted source was the fact that so many of his decisions were overruled by of him that when he was twitted on this circumstance, he complacently answered: God's right." Nevertheless, the Supreme Court's interpretation of the law is the one which is now accepted as the ruling precedent, and not Judge Bryan's inspira-Whether candidate Bryan's faith in him-

elf rests on just the same foundation as his father's it would be hard to say; but that he is absurdly credulous as to the support he is to receive is too obvious to be ignored. A paragraph which has apared in some of the Western newspapers lately announcing that he would address, by invitation, a large assemblage of guests at a populous summer resort in New York State offers an illustration in point. Such nvitations are taken by him and by the ittle coterie of admirers who surround him as a proof that he is going to capture strongholds in the East which have heretofore been considered impregnable in their Republicanism. As a matter of fact, those who are "on the inside" know that the summer-resort proprietors are on the lookout for curiosities for the entertainment of their property. A few days ago a deputation from an interior town in Iowa, little known to the world outside, called upon Bryan with an invitation to address them and their fellow-citizens on his way to or from New York. He turned them over to his campaign managers for an answer. but his evident pleasure at their invitation to invade a strong Republican field convinced them that if he were consulted in the matter he would gladly accept. They left him, therefore, full of encouragement. But, happening to dipe at the same hotel with the deputation on their return journey, the writer took occasion to question them and discovered that the invitation proceeded from citizens who were going to vote for McKinley guite as much as from those on the other side of the political fence. Indeed, the chief member of the deputation was a McKinley man, who took care, of course, not to fly his colors in the presence of the Popocratic candidate. The object of the townspeople was, not to have their ideas on the money question or any other public issue clarified, but merely to "boom" their town and its industries in the newspapers in connection with the publication of the candidate's speech. This instance is cited merely to show where some of the news of the "great popular uprising" has its origin. Bryan's journalistic instinct is highly developed. No man in public life knows better, or appreciates more, the skilful use of printers' ink in working up a "boom. hose newspaper men now in this neighperhood who stood closest to him in Washington described with much unction the way he used to supply them with material adulatory paragraphs about speeches delivered in Congress. They recall also apropos of the religious sentiment which his managers are now striving to stir up in his favor, the fact that on one eccasion, when the House was compelled to remain in session over Sunday in order to complete its business before adjournment, ne carefully notified the correspondents who had newspapers in the neighborhood of his home to send out the statement that 'although Congress was doing business on Sunday, Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, was not present, but was attending a religious ser-

ROGUE ELEPHANT IN INDIA.

reer-He Was an Outcast of the Jungle and Well Disposed Of.

I had just settled down in the Wainaad plateau, in southwestern India, as a coffee planter. No doubt, there was money to be made out of the "biz," as some of you across the pond would put it; the life was dependent. Withal, you wanted a large stock of philosophy when you awakened of a morning to find the hard and loving labor stroyed. Naughty elephants, audacious bears and wild boars, even shy, but destructive samburs-these were some of the against a comic opera based on the sub-ject of "Mme. Sans-Gene," as he will act many visitations of the "siller-seeking" ex-They infested the dense inner jungle and forest tracks of Wainaad, and in the course of their periodical rambles they were wont occasionally to visit the native villages and European plantations and do incalculable damage before saying good-bye.

One particular night, during the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal," I was rudely awakened by a most unearthly screaming and yelling and trumpeting just below my bungalow, and, on rushing out to ascertain black monster of an elephant bolting, full tear, past my grounds. He was off like greased lightning past my lines and garden, and out into the wild country beyond. On looking about, I found to my intense disgust and dismay that the rogue elephant, as it was, had knocked down the coolie lines as though they were so many nine-pins, sending the Canarese men, women and pickaninnies yelling all over the shop. But this was not all. My splendid nursery, over which I had spent so much labor and patience, and on which I had built big hopes, was trampled up beyond

Now, a rogue elephant is a very Ishmael of his tribe. He is an outcast who has been driven out from the herd to lead a solitary little later Mr. Sothern will return to the life, in the course of which he proves himself more than usually cunning and as vicious and ferocious as you could imagine To deal with him, therefore, requires all the nerve and skill and taxes all the resources of the hunter. On the eventful night I allude to, although there was a bright moon shining. I could do nothing to the intrusive pachyderm, for the rapidity Bourget's "A Tragic Idyl," Mrs. Burnett's "A Lady of Quality," Mr. Barrie's "Little Minister" and F. Hopkinson Smith's "Tom Googan." Furthermore it is said the of his movements precluded the chance of

> PREPARING FOR THE CHASE. I rose betimes, got hold of a couple of plucky little "shikaris" or hunters-good trackers, and to be relied upon in a scrimmage-and taking my servant with light provisions to last a couple of days started on my expedition.

From the plainly visible spoor I could clearly see that my enemy was a veritable monster, for his stride was remarkably long; and, judging from his endeavors to root up a young fruit tree, I could also conclude that he had a very formidable pair of tusks, worth a big effort to secure. Proceeding along the line of the spoor 1 discerned that the enemy had gotten over some high land not far from the plantation, and then had made his way into a belt of dense jungle land. I knew then that we admit, it is no child's play to follow up a victous rogue elephant into the unknown and pathless depth of a dense tropical forest with a heavy undergrowth or bamboo and rattan, and all sorts of noxious creepers, and fight the brute in there. Yet, on we

trudged, manfully, my loyal little trackers and my faithful "chokra" (servant) keeping up pluckily. We rested at noon for a meal and a smoke, and after an interval to brace up off we started again. Evening came down on that great forest, which we had now fairly entered, and still we seemed as far away as ever from our gigantic foe. The short twinight soon gave way before the light of millions of twinkling stars and a little later a beautiful bright moon came out and cast a radiance over the solemn foreign depths, transforming them as if by magic into an exquisitely beautiful fairy fand, such as we see but in dreams. Countless denizens of the insect world came out of their silence and started buzzing on all sides. Weird cries of wild beasts, the eerie songs of night birds, and low, ominous growls and grunts echoed and re-echoed in the long, deep, shadowy forest avenues. Now and then the wild dogs started a fiendish yell, now and then the beil note of the neeting sambur gilded on the slumbrous breeze, or a scrunching of the thick masses of reeds warned us that some great hieftain of the forest was breaking his undisputed way through the low jungle. It would have been sheer madness to go further, so we agreed to spend the night where we were; and strong, but safe, if rough, litters were constructed among a couple of trees for the purpose; and thus turns for the foe, but he did not show up. and our pillows were pretty hard, we rose thoroughly fit and refreshed, and having made and partaken of coffee, and indulged in a few biscuits and some dried meat, we

started onward determined more than ever to find our foe and speak to him in the deadly language of powder and lead. The trackers said that the gods were in good spirits that morning, and we would go home triumphant. I hoped so. But, just then. I had enough to do in getting through tangled masses of thick, gigantic creepers. It was hard work, but the continuous state of excitement impelled me on. Suddenly, the foremost of my hill men-he was alongside me-with that instinct so characteristic of all children of the forest touched me on the shoulder and whispered;

"He is in the neighborhood, be very cau-AN EXCITING MOMENT. I took his advice, but I am blowed if I knew what direction to look for the foe. Into a particularly thick and impenetrable patch of shola just in front of us, to the left, my hill man started, and I did my level best to keep up with him. In and out crept along, our guns having to be borne with the utmost care. As regards whereabouts of the tusker I was still igthe monster getting scent of our approach. of attaining one's object; and surely this heart beating loudly, while wicked gnats slaughts on my poor face, already bruised and knocked a good bit out of shape by patch suddenly grew a little more open, when we reached it, just by a little swamp tight on the arm and simply said:

"Look up and get ready to fire. This recalled me to the very important fact that not only had I to contend with the unfriendly jungle, but I had also to make preparations to confront a far more serious difficulty. I contrived to get on my legs and steady myself a bit. Looking ahead in the direction Moopen, my tracker, had indicated, what should I see but my huge, fierce monster of an enemy, right in the center of a neighboring patch, glaring at me defiantly with his trunk aloft. He was hardly sixty paces from me, and, if I fired and missed, certain death of a most horrible nature stared me and my tracker in the face. Our other two men had been left behind a little way. There was no cover we could take refuge in or behind. In fact, the merest movement in that infernal labyrinth was a job of considerable difficulty. The prospect was not alluring. As soon as I rose and found my foe gave one good look to see if my gun was safe. Then I took aim. I could see that as pulled the trigger, my enemy started trumpeting with diabolical sound that at once reminds the coolest-nerved hunter that he stands a chance of going under an elephantine foot. But I had just half a second's time to plant both bu lets in his brain. signature intolerable to the philosopher. To session? and if, among us, the Bang! Bang! bellowed out my brave old abbreviate a word of affection, as if it were short of that, there must be

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CHAS. F. KENNEDY, Sec'y.

Room 14, Statehouse. came careering along wildly. Had I missed? The thought was maddening. Instinctively clutched at my other gun, but with feeling that it would be no use. Anyway, would die game. I shouldered the weapon but too late to have another shot, for, with

thud, the dreaded Ishmael of the forest, the outcast and the cursed one of the villages, dropped heavy in his tracks and died like the brave, reckless forest anarchist that he was. Not knowing that he was about to roll over. I had rushed aside and advanced in order to get the best possible shot at him. And that move cost me dear. For, as he rolled over, his huge trunk caught me on the flat of my poor old stomach and sent flying into that abominable swamp which I have told you about, and I firmly believed that eternity had come for me Moopen dragged me out and rubbed the mud and slush from my nose, mouth and eyes, and when my vision was restored the first thing I saw was that little scoundrel, Moopen, trying hard to make me believe

in eight paces of me, down with a mighty

that he hadn't been smiling. The delight of the native villagers was unbounded when we returned and told them the wondrous story; but, all the same, I stuck to the tusks and they were mighty big, you bet.

AS TO GOOD MANNERS.

They Will Not Make the World Virtuous, but Are a Saving Force.

H. C. Merwin, in Boston Transcript. There was published last week a letter from a stranger, protesting against the bad manners which are displayed in the streets of this city. Whenever he became entangled in a crowd, he complained, people pushed and hustled him about, to make we passed the night in that perilous and room for themselves, with an indifference complex are the feelings and shades of to his feelings, both physical and mental, Though our beds were not exactly of down | which astonished him. Not infrequently, he says, especially when turning a corner, he would find a hand laid upon his sleeve by some passer-by, who used him as a post by means of which an impetus could con- virtuous, and this is true; but they have there was no exaggeration. For some time past it has been conceded by all just persons that Bostonians, when they go out to walk, leave their manners at home, if they have any. No apology, therefore, need be offered for giving some consideration to a is ready to take the last step. Whenever subject which, hackneyed though it be, really forces itself upon one's attention. It has been disputed whether it is worth fens while to cultivate good manners. Certain | were intended to cover up something bad underneath, or as if good manners were merely a form of either insincerity or of affectation. Others regard them as of no practical value; and one triumphant critic has pointed out that Lord Chesterfield, the we crept through the thick net of reeds prince of good manners, never rose so high had kissed and been kissed. They were and rattans, and creepers. Inch by inch we | in the world as did his contemporary and rival, Sir Robert Walpole-a man notoriously blunt and rude. And yet there are certain proverbs and traditions which indicate norant. I trusted my "shikari" to enlight- that good manners are means of usefulness en me at the right moment. The breeze and success. Suaviter in modo has always which self-respect and good manners were was in our favor, so we were not afraid of been considered the surest and easiest way Like snakes we glided on stealthily, my saying refers to the employment of good manners? However, the moral aspect of the subject is more important and perhaps more interesting. Good manners have been defined as the exercise of benevolence in those vile thorny creepers. At length the little things; and if we look into the origin of them they seem to depend both upon a regard for others and upon self-respect. of water. Suddenly my man gripped me These, certainly, are both good things, But is self-respect essential to good manners? It must be so, when we hold that mere servility can result in good manners, and to hold that is impossible. The manners of a siave are never called good, though they may be appropriate. The fact is, good manners imply that the person who exercises them has something to bestow. No one can be courteous unless he has some dignity; dignity is founded, in the main, on seif-respect; and self-respect is possible only in a person to whom some respect is due. This dea that good manners are in the nature of a gift was beautifully expressed by the poet who, describing the graceful courtesy with which the wine cup was handed about by Balaustion, said: "And each one feit as if some gift had been given him." It would be impossible for a man without self-respect to have good manners, or, what comes to the same thing, to give pleasure to others by his manners; because he would feel, and others would feel, that his manifestations were of no account. They would

their letters to abbreviate words of courtesy or of affection. "Your aff. son" was a gun. But, great Scott! the huge brute still I not worth the time required to write it out I defect in our social organization.

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110 to 116 S. Penn. St. in full, is to cast a slur upon the sentiment expressed by that word. It is almost the same as saying either that the affection of the writer is worth very little or that the person whom he addresses is of small im-

portance. In the one case there is a breach of self-respect and in the other there is a breach of respect for others; and upon these two sentiments good manners are so they are to the intellect; but we are all governed and ought to be governed chiefly by our feelings. Good manners are the ex-pression not of ideas, but of feelings; and

the feelings are infinitely more subtle than the intellect. How common is it for one to receive pleasure or pain from the manners of his neighbors, and yet be unable to explain even to himself exactly why or how this result is produced! There are a thousand forms and degrees of kindliness, and as many of contempt or insult which are expressed in manners, but which language cannot set down or describe with any approach to accuracy. The importance of good manners is, therefore, rather to be felt than to be stated; and we are in danger of underestimating them, because the intellect is so much less subtle and less sen-sitive than the feelings; and it is the in-tellect which judges when one makes up his mind, as we say. If our communication with each other was limited to the bare use of words, we should seldom make ourselves understood. And the more civilized, the more highly trained and educated a man ner. However, these reflections are perhaps a slight digression from our subject which was the moral importance of go manners. This is seen most clearly in the relation of the two sexes. Fine manners gone a long way toward preserving It is the first step, we are told, counts. A young woman who has go manners-manners founded upon self-respect, looks upon that first step ror-to do so is a part of her inheritance. she will hardly take the first step; hardly I mean, permit any familiarity until she a young woman in a different station, without true self-respect and without the consequent good manners is comparatively delast, almost insensibly she crosses the fine in the course of some testimony reported in a divorce case how, in a compa men and women at supper, most, if not all of them being married people, one man kissed the woman who sat next to him, and told the others to "pass it along which they did, until every one at the table "church" people, to use their own lan-guage, and the minister was one of them.

But, it might be objected, scandals divorce sults are the very things which occur in what is called the "best." the most ashlonable society, both here and in and. This is true. In all countries wealth accumulates, and it becomes possible for some persons to live in idleness and a small class, having, in most respects, good manners, and yet being far from virtuous. This, I admit, is true; but as to such people it may be said that their go manners obviously spring not from their vices but from their virtues; their virtues, indeed, notably the sense of honor, are lirectly connected with good manners Moreover, their good manners are usually inherited from more virtuous ancestors. is impossible that such people should develop good manners. On the contrary, we see that among them precisely the cp site is taking place; their manners, tho still good in many respects, as I have a are in a state of decadence. The m fashionable people in New York and Bos-ton, as one sees them in public places, are noisy and ostentatious to the point of vulgarity. The more we examine the su the more clear it becomes that there is vital connection between self-respect an good manners; that good manners det on respect for one's self and regard for others, and that they have very little to small is the part which the intellect plays in making men either good or happy. It were otherwise, there would be an immense injustice in the scheme of the world for great talents and much learning always be confined to a few. Good m ners, on the other hand, might be the possession not only of the few but of There are no physical ties in the way. We may be sure that the Lord intended them to be a universal

It was he, in fact, if I remember right,

who figured as plaintiff or defendant in

the divorce suit which subsequently oc-

curred. What else but scandals and di-

vorce suits could be expected of a circle in